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EXAMINER

GEREZGIHER, YEMANE M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2144

DATE MAILED: 03/16/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/814,406

Applicant(s)

HANNU ET AL.

Examiner

Yemane M Gerezgiher

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 November 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 6-8, 10-13, 16-18, 20-21, 29-32 and 36-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 6-8, 10-13, 16-18, 20-21, 29-32 and 36-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 March 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. The amendment received on 11/04/2004 has been entered. Claims 4-5, 9, 14, 15, 19, 22-28 and 33-35 are cancelled. Claims 1-3, 6-8, 10-13, 16-18, 20-21, 29-32 and 36-41 remain pending in this application.

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102**

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-3, 6, 8 11-13, 16, 18, 21, 29, 30, 36, 37 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Lee et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,807,173) hereinafter referred to as Lee.

As per claim 1, Lee disclosed a dictionary containing text of at least one field name (See Column 4 Lines 42-67) associated with a communication protocol including at least one of a Session Initiation protocol (SIP) and a

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Session Description Protocol (SDP); and a compressor in communication with said dictionary, said compressor using said dictionary to compress a data packet associated with at least one of a SIP message and a SDP message by replacing at least one field name therein that matches the text of the at least one field name stored within said dictionary with a pointer to a location in said dictionary that contains the matched text. (See Fig. 3, Column 1 Lines 28-67, Column 3 Line 51 through Column 9 Line 29 and Column 11 Lines 20-40, **Lee** disclosed a table/dictionary having therein a text fields related to SIP and SDP and further having a compressor (Column 3 Lines 51-58) for compressing the messages associated with SIP and SDP based on the communication with the table/dictionary with tokens/pointers representing the message associated with the SIP and SDP according to the table/dictionary).

As per claim 11, **Lee** disclosed a dictionary containing text of at least one field name (See Column 4 Lines 42-67) associated with a communication protocol including at least one of a Session Initiation protocol (SIP) and a Session Description Protocol (SDP); and a decompressor in communication with said dictionary, said decompressor using said dictionary to decompress a data packet associated with at least one of a SIP message and a SDP message by using at least one pointer in the data packet to locate text associated with at least one field name stored in the dictionary and then replacing the at least one pointer with the text associated with the at least one field name within the data packet. (See Fig. 3, Column 1 Lines 28-67, Column 3 Line 51 through Column

9 Line 29 and Column 11 Lines 20-40, as also applied above, **Lee** disclosed a table/dictionary having therein a text fields related to SIP and SDP and further having a compressor (Column 3 Lines 51-58) for compressing the messages associated with SIP and SDP based on the communication with the table/dictionary with tokens/pointers representing the message associated with the SIP and SDP according to the table/dictionary. **Lee** further disclosed a decompressor decompressing the received compressed message by reversing the process of compression. See Column 4 Lines 15-20, Column 9 Line 10 through Column 10 Lines 34).

In regards to claim 21, See Rejection applied to both claims 1 (compression using the table/dictionary) and claim 11 (decompression using the table/dictionary) above.

As per claims 36 and 39, **Lee** disclosed a method of compressing and decompressing a message associated with SIP (Session Initiation Protocol) and SDP (Session Description Protocol) using a dictionary. See Fig. 3, Column 1 Lines 28-67, Column 3 Line 51 through Column 9 Line 29 and Column 11 Lines 20-40. **Lee** disclosed searching a table for text matching a field name associated with SIP and SDP messages (See Column 4 Lines 40-67) and replacing the text matching the field names of the associated protocols by pointers/tokens in place of the matched field name and transmitting the compressed message to using the communication protocol. See Column 4 Line 42 through Column 9 Line 29. **Lee** further disclosed receiving the SIP and

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SDP message and reversing the compression process to decompress the received message using the table replacing the pointers/tokens with the filed names associated with the communication protocol SIP and SDP. See scenarios disclosed below:

| A communication device implementing a method having therein a compressor compressed the messages associated with SIP and SDP using a lookup table. Disclosed below is a SIP and SDP message compresses using the table/dictionary.  | On the receiving side a communication device received the compressed message associated with SIP and SDP and decompressed it using a decompressor by reading a look up table and replacing the tokens/pointers with the actual text of field names of the SIP and SDP  |
|---|--|
| <div> <div>25</div> <div>30</div> <div>35</div> </div> <div> INVITE sip:t.watson@ieee.org SIP/2.0<br/> Via: SIP/2.0/UDP nortelnetworks.com; branch=8348<br/> maddr=239.128.16.254;ttl=16<br/> Via: SIP/2.0/UDP bnr.com<br/> Authorization: PGP version=5.0, signature= . . .<br/> From: J. Roth &lt;sip:johnroth@nortelnetworks.com&gt;<br/> To: T. Watson &lt;sip:t.watson@ieee.org&gt;<br/> Call-ID: 31415@nortelnetworks.com<br/> CSeq: 1 INVITE<br/> Content-Type: application/sdp<br/> Content-Length: 51<br/> v=0<br/> c=IN IP4 63.86.21.87<br/> m=audio 8020 RTP/AVP 0 </div> <div>↓</div> | <div> <div>10</div> <div>12</div> <div>15</div> <div>20</div> <div>25</div> </div> <div> I sip:t.watson@ieee.org Z<br/> u nortelnetworks.com; b=8348; m=239.128.16.254;t=16<br/> u bnr.com<br/> z: p=5.0, s= . . .<br/> From: J. Roth &lt;sip:johnroth@nortelnetworks.com&gt;<br/> To: T. Watson &lt;sip:t.watson@ieee.org&gt;<br/> Call-ID: 31415@nortelnetworks.com<br/> CSeq: 1 INVITE<br/> Content-Type: application/sdp<br/> Content-Length: 51<br/> v=0<br/> c=IN IP4 63.86.21.87<br/> m=audio 8020 RTP/AVP 0 </div> <div>↓</div>  |
| <div> <div>10</div> <div>15</div> <div>20</div> <div>25</div> </div> <div> I sip:t.watson@ieee.org Z<br/> u nortelnetworks.com; b=8348; m=239.128.16.254;t=16<br/> u bnr.com<br/> z: p=5.0, s= . . .<br/> From: J. Roth &lt;sip:johnroth@nortelnetworks.com&gt;<br/> To: T. Watson &lt;sip:t.watson@ieee.org&gt;<br/> Call-ID: 31415@nortelnetworks.com<br/> CSeq: 1 INVITE<br/> Content-Type: application/sdp<br/> Content-Length: 51<br/> v=0<br/> c=IN IP4 63.86.21.87<br/> m=audio 8020 RTP/AVP 0 </div> <div>↑</div>   | <div> <div>10</div> <div>15</div> <div>20</div> <div>25</div> </div> <div> INVITE sip:t.watson@ieee.org SIP/2.0<br/> Via: SIP/2.0/UDP nortelnetworks.com; branch=8348;maddr=239.128.16.254;ttl=16<br/> Via: SIP/2.0/UDP bnr.com<br/> Authorization: PGP version=5.0, signature= . . .<br/> From: J. Roth &lt;sip:johnroth@nortelnetworks.com&gt;<br/> To: T. Watson &lt;sip:t.watson@ieee.org&gt;<br/> Call-ID: 31415@nortelnetworks.com<br/> CSeq: 1 INVITE<br/> Content-Type: application/sdp<br/> Content-Length: 51<br/> v=0<br/> c=IN IP4 63.86.21.87<br/> m=audio 8020 RTP/AVP 0 </div> <div>↑</div> |

See Column 8 Line 14 through Column 10 Line 34.

As per claim 2, **Lee** disclosed a decompressor communicating with the static table/dictionary (claims 6, 16, 29, 30, 37 and 40) to decompress the compressed data packet received from another communication device. See Column 9 Lines 30-34 and Column 10 Lines 1-34.

As per claims 3 and 13, **Lee** further disclosed the compression/decompression process using other compression scheme in further compressing already compressed messages. See Column 1 Lines 59-64 and Column 7 Line 50 through Column 8 Lines 17.

As per claims 8 and 18, **Lee** disclosed field name having therein a text in the table been selected according to the statistical flow of said Session Initiation Protocol (SIP). See Column 4 Lines 1-45 and Column 11 Lines 20-40.

As per claim 12, a compressor in communication with a table to compress and transmit messages to another device. See Column the rejection made to Claim 1 above.

### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary

skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-3, 6, 7, 11-13, 16, 17, 21, 29, 30, 36, 37, 39 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Booth** (U.S. Patent Number 6,345,307) in view of **Lee** et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,807,173).

⇒ With respect to the previous rejection applied to originally filed claims 1-3, 6, 7, 11-13, 16, 17, 21, 29, 30, 36, 37, 39 and 40, **Booth** substantially disclosed the invention as claimed (See Last rejection applied also disclosed below). However, the teachings of **Booth** failed to teach the compressing and decompressing a message associated with a Session Initiation protocol (SIP) and a Session Description Protocol (SDP) as amended.

**Booth** disclosed compressing/decompressing message associated with HTTP messages as follows:

As per claim 1, **Booth** disclosed a method and apparatus for compressing Hyper text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) messages where the HTTP elements were compressed by the compressor (*a compressor in communication with said dictionary, said compressor using said dictionary to compress said at least one symbol string within a first communication message pursuant to said given communication protocol*) communicating with a lookup table/ dictionary (*a dictionary containing at least one symbol string therein, said at least one symbol string corresponding to at least one symbol of a given communication*



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*protocol)* See ABSTRACT, Figure 2, Column 3, Lines 13-67, Column 4, Line 23 through Column 6, Line 40 and Column 10, Line 62 through Column 12, Line 11.

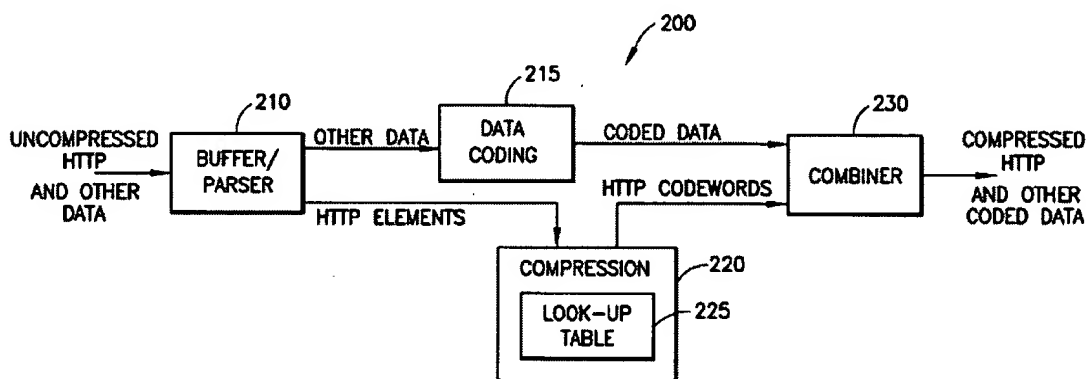


FIG.2

As per claim 11, **Booth** disclosed a method and apparatus for compressing Hyper text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) messages where the HTTP elements were decompressed by the decompressor (*a decompressor in communication with said dictionary, said decompressor using said dictionary to decompress said at least one symbol string within a first communication message pursuant to said given communication protocol*) communicating with a lookup table/ dictionary (*a dictionary containing at least one symbol string therein, said at least one symbol string corresponding to at least one symbol of a given communication protocol*) See ABSTRACT, Figure 3, Column 3, Lines 13-67, Column 7, Line 20 through Column 8, Line 20 and Column 12, Lines 12-60.

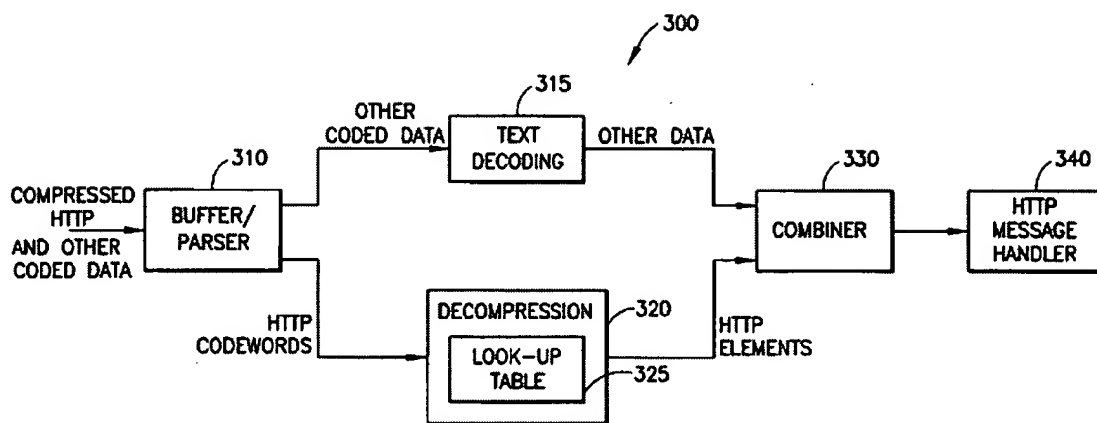


FIG.3

As per claim 21, **Booth** disclosed a communication terminals/entities a first communication entity (content server) for sending a first communication message, (See Figure 1 and Column 9, Lines 6-10) said first communication entity comprising: a first dictionary (first lookup table, See Figure 2 where the lookup table containing at least one symbol string therein, said at least one symbol string corresponding to at least one symbol of a given communication protocol; (See First lookup table/dictionary in Column 6, Lines 1-39) and a first compressor in communication with said first dictionary, said first compressor using said first dictionary to compress a given symbol string within a first communication message pursuant to said given communication protocol; (See Figure 2, Column 3, Lines 13-67, Column 4, Line 23 through Column 6, Line 40 and Column 10, Line 62 through Column 12, Line 11) and a second

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*communication entity, (a client terminal, See Figure 1 and Column 9, Lines 6-10) in communication with said first communication entity, for receiving said first communication message, said second communication entity comprising: a second dictionary containing at least one symbol string therein, (second lookup table/dictionary in communication with the decompressor, See Column Figure 3) said at least one symbol string corresponding to said at least one symbol of said given communication protocol; and a first decompressor, in communication with said second dictionary, said first decompressor using said second dictionary to decompress said given symbol string within said first communication message pursuant to said given communication protocol. See Column 3, Lines 13-67, Column 7, Line 20 through Column 8, Line 20 and Column 12, Lines 12-60. said first dictionary being substantially equivalent to said second dictionary. See Column 6, Lines 1-40 and Column 7, Line 20 through Column 8, Line 20.*

As per claim 33, **Booth** disclosed receiving a compressed message according to a communication protocol where the protocol may be any protocol including HTTP and a decompressor *matching at least one symbol string within a first communication message to at least one matched symbol string within a first dictionary; See Figure 3, Column 12, Lines 16-26* ("Here, the compressed HTTP and other coded data, if present, are received at a buffer/parser. The coded data is provided to a decoding function to recover the other data (e.g., text or graphics), which is then provided to a combiner. The HTTP codewords

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are provided to a decompression function. A look-up table at the decompression function associates an HTTP data element with each received codeword.”) **Booth** further disclosed *transmitting reference information indicative of a location of said at least one matched symbol string within said first dictionary* where “the corresponding elements are output to the combiner 330 to form the uncompressed HTTP data and other data.” (See Column 12, Lines 24-26). **Booth** disclosed receiving HTTP codewords that were pinpointing the location of a matched symbol and associating the received codeword with the matched symbol string and reconstructing the HTTP elements at the receiving entity. See Figure 3 and Column 7, Line 20 through Column 8, Line 20.

As per claim 36, **Booth** disclosed a method of *searching a dictionary for a symbol string corresponding to said communication protocol, said symbol string being contained within a communication message*; See Figure 2 (HTTP Elements contained in the communication message been received for transmission to another receiving terminal. The received HTTP elements, are searched in the lookup table) and *upon affirmative confirmation that said dictionary contains said symbol string, retrieving from said dictionary a compressed symbol string associated with said symbol string and replacing, in said communication message, said symbol string with said compressed symbol string; and transmitting said communication message using said communication protocol.* See Figure 2 and Column 11, Lines 14-33 (Once the communication message

“HTTP element” was searched in the static lookup table (claim 37, See Column 6, Lines 1-40) and matched, the compressed references of the message “compressed symbol strings” replaced the communication message. “The HTTP data elements, which can comprise a line of the HTTP message, or a field (such as a method field, URL field, or version field) or other code or message (such as a status code or status message) within a line, and so forth, are parsed and provided to a compression function, which optionally has a look-up table that can be implemented using known techniques. The look-up table associates a codeword with each HTTP data element.”)

As per claim 39, **Booth** disclosed *receiving a communication message based upon said communication protocol, said communication message including a compressed symbol string; retrieving from a dictionary, an uncompressed symbol string associated with said compressed symbol string, said uncompressed symbol string corresponding to said communication protocol; and replacing, in said communication message, said compressed symbol string with said uncompressed symbol string. See Figure 3, Column 3, Lines 13-67, Column 7, Line 20 through Column 8, Line 20 and Column 12, Lines 12-60.* **Booth** disclosed receiving a compressed communication message “CodeWords” related to the communication protocol (HTTP) and searched on the lookup table for the uncompressed HTTP elements contained in the static lookup table (claim 40, See Column 6, Lines 1-39) that were associated with the compressed codes of the HTTP related compressed messages.

As per claims 2 and 12, **Booth** disclosed *a decompressor in communication with said dictionary, said decompressor using said dictionary to decompress at least one symbol string within a second communication message pursuant to said given communication protocol. See Figure 1 and 3. (Booth* disclosed a communication terminal/device comprising a decompressor using a lookup table to decompress compressed HTTP based messages).

As per claims 3,6, 13 and 16, **Booth** disclosed that a binary code tree based “known compression techniques, such as the Lempel-Ziv algorithm and Huffman coding, can be used with the compressed HTTP data output from the combiner, or for the coded data alone or the HTTP codewords alone. Moreover, associated video/audio data may be compressed using known techniques” where the Huffman coding inherently disclosed *a binary code tree. See Column 12, Lines 6-11.*

As per claim 7 and 17, **Booth** disclosed that the *symbol of said given communication protocol comprises at least one field-name of said given communication protocol. See Column 5, Lines 10-20 (“a request message can have many more lines, or as little as one line. The first line is the request line, while the subsequent lines are header lines. The request line has three fields, namely a method field, a URL field, and an HTTP version field. The method field can have different values, e.g., GET, POST, and HEAD. The GET method is most common, and is used when the browser requests an object, with the*

object identified in the URL field. In this example, the browser is requesting the object "/somedir/page.html").

⇒ An artisan now working with teachings of **Booth** related to compressing messages associated with HTTP messages would have been motivated to look for teachings that may have allowed compression of other types of messages associated with a different communication protocol in order to optimize the use of bandwidth. In this arts **Lee** disclosed compressing/decompressing messages associated with SIP and SDP using a dictionary/table. See Fig. 3, Column 1 Lines 28-67, Column 3 Line 51 through Column 10 Line 34 and Column 11 Lines 20-40. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the teachings of **Lee** related to compressing/decompressing message associated with SIP and SDP using a table/dictionary and have modified the teachings of **Booth** related to compressing/decompressing HTTP messages using a table/dictionary in order "to reduce the sizes of SIP messages to better utilize low bandwidth connections in data communication networks". See Column 1 Lines 45-47.

6. Claims 8, 10, 18, 20, 31, 32, 38 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Lee** et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,807,173) in view of AAPA (Applicant Admitted Prior Art) hereinafter referred to as AAPA.

**Lee** substantially disclosed the invention as claimed. However, **Lee** was silent about a dynamic dictionary in communication with the compressor/decompressor and a compressor using a sliding window dictionary compression method.

However, as evidenced by the inventive entity/entities, a dictionary based compression/decompression where the dictionary could be either static or dynamic and using a sliding window technique was well known in the art at the time the invention was made. The AAPA reads as follows:

Dictionary compression schemes may be generally categorized as either static or dynamic. A static dictionary is a predefined dictionary, which is constructed before compression occurs, and which does not change during the compression process Static dictionaries are typically either stored in the compressor and decompressor prior to use, or transmitted and stored in memory prior to the start of compression operations.

A dynamic or adaptive dictionary scheme, on the other hand, allows the contents of the dictionary to change as compression occurs. In general a dynamic dictionary scheme starts



out with either no dictionary or a default, predefined dictionary and adds new strings to the dictionary during the compression process. If a string of input data is not found in the dictionary, the string is added to the dictionary in a new position and assigned a new index value. The new string is transmitted to the decompressor so that it can be added to the dictionary of the decompressor. The position of the new string does not have to be transmitted, as the decompressor will recognize that a new string has been received, and will add the string to the decompressor dictionary in the same position in which it was added in the compressor dictionary. In this way, a future occurrence of the string in the input data can be compressed using the updated dictionary. As a result, the dictionaries at the compressor and decompressor are constructed and updated dynamically as compression occurs.

One method of dictionary compression is of the type known as sliding window compression. In this method the compressor moves a fixed-size sliding window from left to right through the file during compression. The compression algorithm searches the file to the left of the window for matches to strings currently in the window. If a match is found the string is replaced by a reference to the location of the match within the file along with a reference to

the length of the match. Alternately, the window may consist of a text window consisting of a large block of recently decoded text and a look-ahead buffer. In this version, the look-ahead buffer is used to search for matches within the text window. If a match is found the string is replaced by a reference to the location of the match within the text window and reference to the length of the match. This information is used by the decompressor which maintains the same dictionary to reproduce the original information.

Another method for the compression of data is the use of a binary code tree. In a binary code tree, symbols or strings which are to be compressed are represented in a tree structure by a variable number of bits such that each symbol is uniquely decodable. Typically, symbols with higher probabilities of occurrence in the input data are represented by a shorter number of bits than those which have lower probabilities of occurrence. In the construction of the binary code tree, individual symbols are laid out as a string of leaf nodes connected to a binary tree. Symbols with higher probabilities of occurrence are represented as shorter branches of the tree resulting in a fewer number of bits being required to represent them. Conversely, symbols with lower probabilities of occurrence are represented as longer branches of the tree requiring a greater number of representation bits. When a

string of input data matches a symbol in the binary code tree of the compressor, the code of the symbol is transmitted instead of the symbol itself resulting in data compression. A decompressor receiving the code reconstructs the original symbol or string using an identical binary code tree.

Similarly to dictionary compression, binary code trees may be static or dynamic. In a static binary code tree scheme, a predefined binary code tree is constructed prior to compression and does not change during the compression process. As with static dictionaries, static binary code trees may be stored in the compressor and decompressor in advance, or transmitted and stored prior to the start of compression. See Specification Page 7, Line 6 through Page 11, Line 21.

Thus, it is respectfully submitted that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the AAPA related to a dynamic dictionary in communication with the compressor/decompressor and a compressor using a sliding window dictionary compression method and have modified the teachings of **Lee** related to compressing/decompressing message associated with SIP and SDP using a table/dictionary, because the use of “a dynamic or adaptive binary code tree allows for the addition of new symbols or strings to the code tree during the

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compression process.” See Specification Page 8, Lines 12-14 and Page 11, Lines 14-16.

### **Conclusion**

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.


8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Yemane Gerezgiher whose telephone

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number is (571) 272-3927. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful. The examiner's supervisor, William Cuchlinski, can be reached at (571) 272-3925.

*Yemane M. Gerezgiher*  
Patent Examiner

  
WILLIAM A. CUCHLINSKI, JR.  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600